Unit Three

Vocabulary

Beyond imagination
بعيدا عن التخيل

technology	تكنولوجيا	practical	عملى	degree	درجة علمية
innovative	مبتكر	spectacularly	بصوره مذهله	educational	تعليمى
impact	تأثير	War	الحرب	nature	طبيعه
medicine	دواء - طب	experiment	يجرب - تجربه	popular	محبوب - شعبى
surround	يحيط – يطوق -يلف	create	يخلق – يبدع	flat	شقه
Surround sound	صوت مجسم	illustrate	يوضح-يبين - يفسر	types	انواع
surrounded	محاط - مطوق	hide	يخفي	astronaut	عالم فضاء
Immerse in	ينغمس فيه	process	عمليه	Astronomer	عالم فلك
implement	يغمر – ينفذ -اداه	printing	طباعه	planets	كواكب
mass-produced	انتاج ضخم	rolls	لفات	solar system	النظام الشمسى
process	عمليه	rather than	بدلا من- افضل من	spacecraft	سفينه فضاء
approach	يقترب- اقتراب-نهج	sheet	فرخ ورق- ملايه	universe	الكون
spectacularly	بطريقه مدهشه	T-ring	رنين	Earth	الارض
inconvenient	غير ملائم	innovation	ابتكار	powerful	قوى
system	نظام	experience	تجربه	bake	يخبز
involve	يشتمل - يتضمن	immersive	شامل - غامر	pieces	قطع
methods	طرق - مناهج	potential	محتمل - ممكن	lend	يسلف
device	جهاز	price	ثمن	drugs	ادويه - مخدرات
view	منظر – رأي –رؤيه- مشهد	predict	يتنبأ	operation	عمليه
difficulty	صعوبه	major	رئيسي	sensor	مجس
cheap	رخيص	advertising	اعلان	surgeon	جراح
speaker	سماعه- متحدث	packaging	التغليف	treatment	علاج
experiment	تجربه - يجرب	Imagine	يتخيل	train	يدرب - قطار
Fantasia	لحن موسيقي	tins	علب	remove	يزيل
Fantasia	جماح-خيال- شغف	adverts	اعلانات	injury	اصابه
Fantasound	صوت خيالي	local	محلي	Experts	خبراء
audience	جمهور - مشاهدون	quality	جوده - صفه	Artificial intelligence	الذكاء الصناعى
visuals	بصريات - مرئيات	director	مدير -مخرج	decades	عقود
Unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	theatre	مسرح	assistants	مساعدين
scale	نطاق - تقدير	real	حقيقي	business	عمل - شركه
require	يتطلب	screen	شاشه	advertisement	اعلان
self-driving	القياده الذاتيه	replace	يستبدل	skills	مهارات
global warming .	الاحتباس الحراري	science fiction	خيال علمي	Mars	المريخ
teens	مراهقين	Curious	فضولي	blog	مدونه

curiousteen	مراهق فضولي	website	موقع	Search for	يبحث عن
conversation	محادثه	constant	دائم	exist	يوجد
conditions	ظروف - شروط	essential	لازم - ضروري	forms	اشكال
temperature	درجه حراره	permanent	دائم	liquid	سائل
minus	سالب	hopeful	به امل	go down	يهبط - ينزل
data	بيانات	conquer	يغزو	step	يخطو - خطوة
advances	تطورات	survive	ينجو	expand	يتمدد
evidence	دليل	distances	مسافات	charge	يشحن
monitor	يلاحظ – يراقب شاشه	apps	تطبيقات	fitness	لياقه
health care	رعايه صحيه	tasks	مهام	robot	انسان الى
		recognise	يتعرف علي	health	صحه
comments	تعليقات	on balance	أجمالا / بشكل عام	gamer	لاعب
calculator	الـه حاسبه	complicated	معقد	dishwashers	غساله اطباق
disasters	كوارث	depend on	يعتمد علي	safety	امان
earthquake	زلزال	Rely on	يعتمد علي	escape	يهرب
security	امن	issue	موضوع - قضيه	individuals	افراد
Addict	يدمن - مدمن	hackers	قراصنه	cure	علاج
Addiction	ادمان	organisation	منظمه	diseases	امراض
benefits	فوائد	obvious	واضح	Log in	يدخل علي النت
environment	البيئه	register	يسجل - سجل	reply	يجيب - رد
recycle	يعيد استخدام	expressions	تعبيرات	fuel	وقود - يفول
marsh	ماشيه عسكريه			design	يصمم - تصميم

Definitions

astronaut	Someone who travels and works in a spacecraft	رائد فضاء
astronomer	A scientist who studies the stars and planets	عالم فلك
planet	A very lage round object in space that moves around the sun or another star.	كوكب
solar system	It means the sun and the planets that go around it	النظام الشمسي
spacecraft	A vehicle that is able to travel in space	مركبه فضاء
surface	the top layer of an area of water or land	سطح
universe	Is all the space including all the stars and planets.	الكون
drugs	medicines or things that make medicines	ادويه - عقاقير
operation	when doctors cut open your body to help repair it or remove something that is damaged	عمليه
records	Information about something that is written down or stored on computer, film etc so that it can be looked at in the future.	سجلات
sensor	a piece of equipment that can find or measure light, heat, sound etc.	مجس
apprentice	Someone who works for an employer for a fixed period to learn a job	صبي
apprenticeship	The job or the period of being apprentice ,	تدريب مهني
surgeon	a special doctor who is trained to cut open people to make them better	جراح
surgery	Medical treatment in which a surgeon cuts open your body to repair or remove something inside	جراحه
treatment	something to try and make you feel better after an injury or when you are ill	علاج

robot	right or acceptable for a particular situation.	انسان الي
mass-produced	made cheaply and in large numbers with a machine	انتاج ضخم
process	method of producing something	عمليه
experiment (v)	use scientific methods to find something out or discover something	يعمل تجربه
speaker	device through which sound is heard	سماعه
implement	start using a system	ينفذ
immerse	involve yourself deeply in	ينغمس في
approach	way of viewing or doing something	اقتراب - نهج
surround	be all round (someone or something)	يحيط
argument	A situation in which two or more people disagree with ,often angrily	جدال
spectacularly	extremely good, exciting or surprising	بطريقه مذهله
inconvenient	causing difficulty or problems	غير ملائم
Surround sound	a system that uses 3 or more speakers to make you feel like you are 'surrounded' by sound	صوت مجسم

Expressions

as far back as	الي الوراء بقدر	play a positive role in	يلعب دور ايجابي في
In fact = in truth= actually	في الحقيقه	As a result	كنتيجه
on a big scale	علي نطاق واسع	allow مفعول to مصدر	يسمح
Instead of	بدلا من	finished reading	ينتهي من قراءه
An illustrated book	كتاب مصور	Pass his driving test	ينجح في امتحان
made noises	يعمل ضوضاء	a piece of equipment	واحده من المعدات
a printing process	عمليه الطباعه	measure light, heat, sound	يقيس الضوء- الحراره
one sheet at a time.	علي ورقه في كل	self-driving cars	عربيات ذاتيه
at a competitive price	بسعر تنافسي	communicate in any language	يتصل بأي لغه
on bottles	على الزجاجت	stopped using plastic	يتوقف عن استخدام
the first new cycle	اول دوره جديده	electric cars	عربيات كهرباتيه
cancel	يؤجل	make flights	يقوم برحلات جوية
successful at	ناجح في	run out of oil	ينفذ منه البنزين
look after = take care of	يعتنى بـ	have a degree in	لديه درجة علمية
care for	يعتنى بـ (شخص	in detail	بالتفصيل
care about	(يهتم بـ (شيئ / موضوع	popular with	مشهور لدي / محبوب من
college	كليه	science fiction films	أفلام الخيال علمى
appeal to	يروق لـ - يُعْجِب	interested in finding out	مهتم باكتشاف
personal life	حياه الشخصية	burning questions	اسئله ملحه
Plastic toys	لعب بلاستك	Thank you for your question	شكرا علي سؤالك
to sum up	باختصار	keep using	يواظب علي
Special speakers	سماعات خاصه	on average	في المتوسط
In addition	بالضافه الي	extreme	قاسي - شديد
a special process	عمليه خاصه	find some evidence	يجد بعض الادله
special square cinemas,	سينمات مربعه خاصه	on the website	علي الموقع
needed to watch	احتاج ان يشاهد	in groups	في مجموعات
In seats	في مقاعد	do some research	يعمل بحص
in what way = how	كيف	Stay healthy	يبقي بصحه جيده
make films	يعمل فيلم	perform tasks	بالتفصيل

get on well	يتوافق مع	do(perform) operations	يجري عمليات
traditional films	افلام تقليديه	create opportunities	يخلق فرص
on the one hand	من جهه	Work out maths problems	يحل مسائل
warn about	يحذر بخصوص	help me keep	يساعدني ان
Natural disasters	كوارث طبيعيه	advanced warning systems	انظمه تحذير متطوره
cyber security	امن السايبر	computer hackers	مقرصني الكمبيوتر
on the whole	بوجه عام	*on the other hand*	من جهه اخري
addicted to+v+ ing	مدمن ل	because of+v+ ing or اسم	بسبب
discover new cures	يكتشف علاج جديد	Make predictions	يتنبأ
Negative and positive effects	تاثير ايجابي وسلبي	buy the latest phone	يشتري احسن
means throwing away	يعني يلقي بعيدا	be connected to the net	متصل بالنت
keep in touch with	يكون علي اتصال مع	In the shape of the pyramids	علي شكل الاهرام
surrounded by	محيط بـ	find out about	يكتشف بخصوص
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	life forms	أشكال الحياة
artificial limbs	أطراف صناعية	set a goal	يحدد هدف
false teeth	أسنان صناعية	Security and safety	الأمن والأمان
provide ---- for	يقدم لـ	achieve a goal	يحقق هدف
provide --- with	يزود بـ	advantages / merits	مزايا

Derivatives

Verb		*Noun*		*Adjective*	
create	يحلق - يبدع	Creation-creator	خلق - الخالق	creative	مبدع
innovate	يبدع	Innovate- Innovation	ابداع	Innovated	مبدع
compete	ينافس	competiton	منافسه	competitive	تنافسي
produce	ينتج	Production- producer	انتاج - منتج	productive	انتاجي
hide	يخفي	hide	يخفي	hidden..................	مخفي
immerse	ينغمس في	immersion	انغماس	immersed	منغمس
direct	يرشد - يوجه	director	مخرج - مدير	....	
surround	يحيط ب	surround	احاطه	surrounding	محيط ب
Approach يقترب		approach	اقتراب - نهج	approachable	قابل للاقتراب منه
predict	يتنبا	prediction	تنبؤ	predictable	يمكن التنبؤ به
design	يصمم	design- designer	يصمم - تصميم	designed	تم تصميمه
visualize	يتصور- يتخيل	visual	صوره بصريه	visual	بصري
brave	يواجه بشجاعه	bravery	شجاعه	brave	شجاع
popularise	يروج	popularity	شعبيه	popular	شعبي
develop	يطور	development	تنميه - تطوير	Developing- developed	متطور - نامي
train	يدرب	trainer - trainee	مدرب - متدرب	trained	متدرب
advertise	يعلن	advertisement	اعلان	advertisable	قابل للنصح
succeed	ينجح	success	نجاح	successful	ناجح
practise	يمارس	practice	تدريب	practical	عملي
exist	يوجد	existence	وجود	existent	موجود
find	يجد	Findings - find	اكتشافات	found	اكتشف
conquer	يغزو	conqueror	غازي	conquering	غازي
		intelligence	ذكاء	Intelligent	ذكي
treat	يعالج	treatment	علاج	treatable	قابل للعلاج
summarise	يلخص	summary	ملخص		
explore	يستكشف	exploration	استكشاف	explored	مستكشف

measure	يقيس	measurement	قياس	measured	تم قياسه
assist	يساعد	assistant- assistance	مساعد- مساعده	assistant	مساعد

Antonyms

Word		Antonym	
convenient	ملائم	inconvenient	غير ملائم
useful	مفيد	useless	بلا فائده
local	محلي	general- public	عام
well-known	مشهور / معروف	unknown	غير معروف
successful	ناجح	unuccessful	غير ناجح
practical	عملي	impractical	غير عملي
essential	لازم	inessential	غير لازم
existent	موجود	nonexistent	غير موجود
Intelligence	ذكاء	stupidity	غباء
Artificial	صناعي	natural	طبيعي
advances	تقدم	Regress – fall back	تخلف
dependent	معتمد علي	independent	مستقل
implement	ينفذ	exempt	يُثني عن / يقنع بالعدول عن
approach	يقترب	retreat	يبعد
spectacular	شاكر - مقدر	humdrum	غير مقدر
traditional	تقليدي	*nontraditional*	حديث
effective	مؤثر - فعال	ineffective	غير مؤثر – غير فعال
mass-produced	منتج ضخم	Adapted- tailored	محدود
special	خاص	Ordinary - common	عام
powerful	قوي	powerless	بلا قوه
trained	مدرب	unskilled	غير مدرب
agreement	اتفاق	disagreement	اختلاف
advantages	مميزات	disadvantages	عيوب
visible	مرئي	invisible	غير مرئي
war	حرب	peace	سلام

Synonyms

Word	Synonyms	
essential	Fundamental –major - main	لازم - ضروري
exist	Occur – subsist -live	يوجد
court	Field pitch	ملعب
Innovate	Create devise improve renew	يبدع
practical	Functional- workable	عملي
Intelligence	Cleverness – wit – cuteness - brilliance	ذكاء
Artificial	Synthetic – made-up – fabricated - invented	صناعي
depend	Rely – count -lean	يعتمد
implement	Perform- execute – carry out -fulfill	ينفذ
surround	Ring – circle – embrace - wrap	يحيط
approach	Oncoming – coming near	يقترب
spectacular	Stunning – amazing - astonishing	مدهش
traditional	Conventional – classic - imitative	تقليدي

special	private – specific – individual – personal - distinctive	خاص
powerful	strong - sturdy	قوي
device	system – equipment –appliance -will	جهاز
devise	innovate – engineer- project	يبتكر

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Language Notes

1- make (مفعول) + مصدر - The strict teacher makes his students respect him.

make (مفعول) + صفة - Your success makes me happy.

-I was made (to go – go) to school as there was an important exam. (to في المجهول تأخذ)

- allow + مفعول + to + المصدر *** allow + i n g+الفعل + بدون مفعول** *** let + مفعول + to مصدر بدون**

- He didn't allow them to smoke.

- He didn't allow smoking. **-He didn't let them smoke.**

2-*too..........to*

too .... صفة / ظرف......... to ... مصدر..... جدا لدرجة أن لا (نفي)

'Surround sound' was too expensive to implement on a big scale

- The test was too difficult to answer. **- He speaks too quietly to hear**

-So .... صفة / ظرف......... that .... جملة نتيجة جدا لدرجة أن

- The boy was **so clever that** he got high marks.

The play was so good that I watched it all.

Such .... اسم جمع / مفرد لا يعد + صفة......... that .... جملة نتيجة جدا لدرجة أن

- She is **such a tall girl that** she claimed the tree easily

- It is **such expensive furniture that** we can't buy it.

3- ALL

1- يأتي بعد (all) اسم مفرد لا يعد أو اسم جمع و تشير إلي المجموعة ككل و بوجه عـــــام.

- All cheese is good.

2- الفعل بعد (all) مفرد أو جمع علي حسب الاسم الذي يأتي بعدها.

- All water in the fridge was drunk. - All my friends are helpful.

3- إذا جاءت (the) أو (صفة ملكية) أو صفة إشارة بعد (all), يمكــن أن نضع بينهما (of) و تشير إلي اسم محـــــدد.

- All of the birds flew away.

- I've invited all my friends to the party. **- I like all my friends.**

- whole (كل الشيء(كامل) ليس ناقص)

—He ate the whole cake معناها هنا انه اكل كيكة واحدة كاملة لم اترك منها شيء

I spent a whole day on the ممكن يجي قبلها the او a عادي فصح نقول

my whole ممكن نستخدم قبلها صفات الملكية **beach**

life

A whole new approach has been developed by scientists at a university in Germany.

A printing process can print whole rolls of the paper-thin speakers.

4-

الجملة الأولى (النتيجة)	**Because** **as** **Since**	+ الجملة الثانية (فعل + فاعل)

1- Ali was very unhappy because he didn't succeed.

2- As he was ill, he went to the doctor.

3- Since she was wise, she could solve the problem.

ولكن

الجملة الأولى → **because of / due to/ owing to / for / on account of / thanks to /** } **Noun / v. ing**

- **He went to the doctor because of being ill.**
- **She could solve the problem due to her wisdom/ being wise.**
- **The film was very successful because of the amazing sound quality**
- ______________________________

5- Thank you for asking your question

- We can det a lot of information thanks to the internet.

Like / unlike / as / alike / such as:

*** like +** ضمير/اسم + صفه /اسم (للتشبيه شيء غير حقيقي) (مثل)

*** He works like a machine. * She ran like a mad dog. * Do you still write like this?**

*** unlike :** على عكس

*** Unlike her sister, Salma is hard-working and studious.**

*** She has blue eyes unlike her mother.**

*** as +** (حقيقه) +وظيفه

*** My father works as a doctor. * Do this experiment as I do it.**

*** train / work / act + as + :** وظيفه

*** He trained as a lawyer for three years.**

such as = like + مثل كذكر امثله

*** Team sports like (such as) football and basketball are based on teamwork and cooperation**

-They forget about simple things like walking in nature and being with friends.

-Taha Hussein wrote a lot of books (like- ~~as~~) " The days "

-alike مشابه - علي السواء **-The two children are very alike**

6- like للتشبيه (مثل) **- Ola sings like Om kolthom.**

as (كـ) للحقيقة **- My father works as a teacher. He is a teacher.**

7-

will +(المصدر) **When- after-before / till- until- as – if- Once / Since-as soon as** مضارغ بسيط اومضارع تام

When I get up, I'll phone you. – He won't come until he finishes his work.

Until we have invented the technology to get other planets, *we won't be able to study the conditions there*

I will phone you once, I go home

Once we have finished exploring Mars, we 'll probably find other places that have life.

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8. We'll keep using the technology in the future.

9- One of + اسم جمع **+is to** المصدر

One of the most important things is to find a planet with water

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10- But – however – yet – still

Although . هذه الروابط لابد أن تأتي فى وسط الجملة قبل شيء مختلف أو على النقيض من شيء قد جاء قبله و هي عكس و تعني لكن أو مع ذلك

Although I studied hard, I only got 70%.

➊I studied hard, but I only got 70%.
➋ He studied hard. However, he got low marks.
➌ He is short, yet he joins the army.
➍You aren't rich; still, you could do something to help him
Mars is the closest planet to Earth. However, the temperature on it is minus 60 degrees Celsius
تأتي في أول الجملة بعنى بالرغم من **However**
However + ظرف أو صفة **+** فاعل **+** فعل **+** الجملة الثانية
1- However clever he was, he couldn't answer the question.
2- However fast he ran, he missed the record.

11- help (مفعول **) + to + (** مصدر **)** أو **(** مصدر فقط **)**
- The teacher helps the society to build (build) it.
-Technology has helped save lives in Mexico
- I can't help watching Zamalik's match on TV *لا استطيع امنع نفسي من*

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12. and=*In addition* *بالإضافة إلى ذلك + جملة*
•We went shopping and visited some friends.
•We went shopping. In addition, we visited some friends.
•In addition to + v- ingبالإضافة إلي **= Besides + v-ing**بالإضافة إلى**= As well as**
• Besides going shopping, we visited some friends.
•In addition to going shopping, we visited some friends.
•As well as going shopping, we visited some friends.
لاحظ أن الفاعل واحد في الجملتين في المثال السابق•
•إذا استخدمت ***as well as*** *في ربط جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فان الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول:*
•I am very keen on politics. My brother is very keen on politics.
I as well as my brother am very keen on politics.

13-astronaut رائد فضاء - The person who travels into outer space.
- astronomer عالم فلك - The person who studies stars and planets.
- astrologer مُنَجِّـــــم - The person who predicts the future.

14-electrical (صفه) كهرباتي او يتعامل مع الكهرباء لوصف الاعطال(اشخاص – معدات)
- electrical (equipment / wires /appliances /fault /engineer /device /fuse)/storm
- electric (صفه **)** الاجهزه التي تعمل بالكهرباء
- electric (car / washing machine /kettle /guitar /current / light/ oven /iron /fan / fire)
-an electrician(اسم) فني كهرباء We need an electrician to repair our electrical equipment.
Electricity الكهرباء**- we can't do without electricity in our life.**
Electrician عامل فنى كهرباء**- A company needs four elhectricians to be employed**
Electrician عامل فنى كهرباء**- A company needs four electricians to be employed**

15-contact (يتصل ب بدون حرف جر) **-contact with** (اتصال ب وياتي بعدها حرف جر)!
-They contacted earth **-She moved to Spain and I lost contact with her.**
-connect يربط بين شيئين – يوصل بسلك
She connected her computer to the printer.

Cairo metro connects many parts of Cairo together

16-explore يستكشف - I want to explore that old desert building .
- **invent** يخترع - Graham Bill invented the telephone.
- **discover** يكتشف - Isaac Newton discovered gravity.

23- Affect – Effect

- **Affect (V.)** يؤثر علي = **have an effect (impact) (influence) on** يكون له تأثير على
- I **was deeply affected by** the film. • The film **had a deep effect on** me.

-Smoking affects our health badly. - Smoking has a bad effect on our health.

24. **device** جهاز ** **devise** يبتكر ** **adivice** نصيحه ** **advise** ينصح **advances** تطورات

- Mobiles are excellent devices - Scientists devised a new wayto diagnoses cancer

25- require يتطلب - يستلزم **acquire** يكتسب **inquire** يسال

-The college acquired a reputation for very high standards.

The project requires considerable investment.

We rang the hospital again to inquire how the old man was.

26- process عمليه تغييرات – احداث(صناعيه- طبيعيه-كيمياثيه – تعليميه) سلسله خطوات لاتمام شيء

- **process** (طبيعية أو صناعية) عملية- **Photosynthesis process** عملية البناء لضوئي - **peace process**

Steel forms by a slow process of chemical change.

Tablets can help the learning process.

- Operation عمليه انجاز لشركه او منظمه (نشاط ا وعمل -عمليه جراحيه – عمليه تشغيل

- **operation** عملية جراحية / عسكرية / تجارية- **operate on** يجري عملية علي - **open-heart operation**
- **operate machines** يشغل الات - **operation** عمل / تشغيل - **intelligence operation** عملية مخابرات

She's going to need an operation on her ankle.

The firm set up its own property development operation

The device has a single button, allowing for easy operation.

27. -Special (= not ordinary) خاص – مميز (لا يمتلكه الانسان)

Special care رعايه خاصه , **special attention** اهتمام خاصا **special occasion** مناسبه خاصه

-The government gives special care to reclaiming the desert.

-This is a special kind of cloth.

- **private** (ملكيه خاصه) خاص ويمتلكه شخص (opposite: public عام)

a private school مدرسه خاصه بفلوس **a private hospital** مستشفي خاص بفلوس

Our house has a private garden. He didn't want to discuss his private life.

28- rob + يسرق شخص – مكان **rob somebody of something**

- A gang robbed the bank yesterday. They robbed him of his money.

- **steal +** مفعول يسرق الشيء كاملا

The thief stole her bag The thief stole my money

29- Degree درجه جامعيه او درجه حراره **Grade** درجه في امتحان او تقدير **Graded** متدرج

I have a degree in biology from Alexandria University

She always gets good grades. Jack is in the sixth grade.

These exercises are graded . Some of them are easier than others.

30- average	معدل – متوسط	**on average**	في المتوسط
above average	فوق المتوسط	**below average**	أقل من المتوسط
On the whole	علي العموم	**On one hand**	من جهة
On the other hand	من جهة أخري	**On balance**	أجمالا / بشكل عام
On a bigger scale	علي نطاق أكبر	**Keep in touch**	يداوم علي الاتصال
Depend on	يعتمد علي	**Addicted to**	مدمن لـ
Security and safety	الأمن والأمان	**On average**	في المتوسط

31-- type يطبـــع - **How quickly can you type on a computer?**
type=kind=sort نــــــوع - **Papyrus is a type of grass.**

32- space فضاء - **a space = a place** مكان . - **a space of two hours** في مدي / مدة ساعتين

33 - audience الجمهور (تأخذ فعل مفرد أو فعل جمع) - **The audience is (are) happy .**

34- (do / carry out / conduct / perform) an experiment يجري تجربة - **experimental** تجريبي

35-rather than بدلا من - **We should consider nuclear energy peaceful rather than destructive**

- **other than** بخلاف / غير - **None is at home other than Ahmed.** لا أحد في البيت غير أحمد

- **other than** بالإضافة الي - **Nuclear energy is a peaceful means other than destructive ones**

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LISTENING

Reading

'Surround sound' is a system that uses 3 or more speakers to make you feel like you are 'surrounded' by sound. Surround sound experiments go as far back as the 1930s. In fact, the technology was first introduced in 1940 in the Walt Disney Film Fantasia, which used Fantasound. This was a system designed totally to immerse the audience in the film like the visuals did. Unfortunately, it was too expensiveto implement on a big scale, as Fantasound needed 54 speakers. It wasn't until 1975, with the invention of Dolby Stereo, requiring just four basic speakers that 'surround sound' became practical. It was used spectacularly in the film Star Wars. True surround sound in the home, however, didn't arrive until 1982, with the introduction of Dolby Surround technology. But this still required four speakers, making it expensive and inconvenient. Now, a whole new approach has been developed by scientists at the Chemnitz University of Technology in Germany. Instead of speakers, it uses paper. The team had experimented before; in 2015, they created an illustrated book which had speakers hidden inside the pages that made noises as readers turned them. Now they have developed a printing process which can print whole rolls

of the paper-thin speakers, rather than one sheet at a time. They have used this to make the T-ring, a 360-degree paper speaker, a sound experience more immersive than even a cinema, and can be potentially mass-produced at a competitive price. Professor Hubler, from the University predicts that one major use of this new idea will be for audio advertising and packaging. Imagine the packaging on bottles and tins playing music or adverts at you in your local supermarket!!

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www.curiousteen…

Curious Teens is a website for young people who are interested in finding out about the world the live in. If you have any burning questions, please email us at curiousteen@theconversation.edu.au.

Why has nobody found any life outside of Earth? – Tariq, age 17, Zagazig, Egypt.

Thank you for your question Tariq. Astronomers like us are constantly searching for planets which may support human life, but they're not easy to find. To start with, it's likely that if such a planet exists, it will be outside our solar system. Until we have invented the technology to get us to these planets, We won't be able to study the conditions there. But we'll keep using the technology we have to find out what we can, 2 ……….. One of the most important things is to find a planet with water, because it is essential for all life forms. Scientists recently discovered that there is permanent liquid water on Mars, which made a lot of people excited. After all, it is the closest planet to Earth. However, on average, the temperature on Mars is about minus 60 degrees Celsius. In winter it can go down as low as 125 degrees below freezing. 3 ………………., they'll be able to spend enough time on the surface of Mars to collect useful data. Mars is hopefully just one step into the universe. Once we've conquered Mars, 4 ………….., with future advances in space technology.

$$$

Technology is very important for us here in Mexico City. We depend on smartphones, tablets, computers and especially the internet. I am lucky to have a computer in my house, because my father doesn't live with us, so it helps me keep in touch with him. On a bigger scale, technology has helped save lives in Mexico. We have very advanced warning systems which give people more time to escape to safety if an earthquake is coming. On the other hand, cyber security has become a big issue. Computer hackers can cause serious damage to individuals and organisations. Important information can be stolen. There have been many cases where this has happened in Mexico, and I'm sure there will be more in the future.

Technology surrounds us. It's everywhere. It's hard to imagine a life without technology. But, of course, we could live without it. Only forty years ago people survived without smart phones or the internet. On the whole, I think technology can be dangerous because people can become addicted to it. They forget about simple things like walking in nature and being with friends.

I don't agree with the last comment. The benefits of technology in medicine are obvious. People's lives are saved every day because of new technology in hospitals! In the future, it'll be even more important. It will help us discover new cures for lots of diseases. Of course, technology has some negative effects, but on balance, we can't live without it now.

WB

Technology in the cinema

When you watch a good film, it is easy to forget where you are. Technology, however, is making the film experience even more real. In the 1970s, a company called IMAX took a different approach. large, tall screens. Special speakers were put behind the screen, which helped to make the sound better and louder. In addition, the films were made using a special process which made the pictures look much more 'real'.

The problem with these types of films was the cost. They had to build special square cinemas, because people needed to watch the film in seats which all faced the screen. You also needed special cameras and couldn't make films of more than an hour long.So these films were nearly all educational, often about nature. One of the most popular was about climbing Mount Everest and when you watched it, you really felt you were surrounded by snowy mountains.

Since 2000, however, similar technology has allowed traditional films to be made in the same way. These are mass-produced and shown in traditional cinemas. As a result, many modern films sound great. Many are in 3D, so that the pictures look real and not flat. Some cinemas even have seats that move while you watch the film to immerse you even more into the experience. Other cinemas have even experimented with allowing you to 'feel' the film using smell, rain and wind. However, the cost of this will probably mean this technology won't be in most cinemas.

Possible future uses of AI

Experts all agree that we will see more artificial intelligence (AI) in the future, but how will this affect our lives? Factories already use AI to build cars and machines. Work that used to be done by factory workers is now done by computers. In the next few decades, computers will also do some work that is now done by office workers and shop assistants. That means many shops and businesses won't need to close: they will be open for 24 hours. When you use the internet, AI quickly knows what you are interested in and sends you advertisements to sell you things. In the future, AI will know enough about you to be able to tell factories to make things just for you: the things won't need to be mass-produced. Many people think that self-driving cars will have replaced traditional cars within the next few decades. We will all be calling self-driving cars to take us where we want to go, just like we call ataxi today. Soon, AI will also be helping us to learn new skills. It will help people produce amazing art or music AI will also help us to communicate in any language. Mobile phones have

changed the way we live injust a few years. In the near future, our lives will have changed again thanks to AI.

The advantages and disadvantages to evolving technology a On the other hand, new technology is very bad for the environment. We all want to buy the latest phone, television or computer game, but that often means throwing away the old ones. You can recycle some parts of old equipment, but a lot of it is never used again. Who wants an old phone that does not connect to the internet?
On the one hand, this makes things easier for all of us. It is not very expensive to buy televisions that are almost as good as cinema screens. Mobile phones mean that you can be connected to the internet anywhere, so you can always find out information or know where you are. Planes and cars are safer and businesses work better.
On the whole, it is good that technology changes. We all want to have things that can improve our everyday lives. On balance, however, I think that we have to a way to use new technology on old equipment. It is terrible that we have to throw away good equipment just because it does not use the latest technology. If we could build phones, TVs and computers that could last for decades, we could have a cleaner, greener world.
Technology is always changing. Every few years, you can buy televisions that have larger screens or better pictures. Mobile phones can do more and more things. On a bigger scale, computers in businesses, at airports and in almost every organisation become more and more powerful. We now depend on everything becoming better, bigger and faster.
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EXERCISES

Mr El Sebaei Exercises on Unit Threeتمارين الوحدة الثالثه Mr El Sebaei

1-My older brother has a (decree – degree – licence - permission) in Maths from Cairo University.
2-Oxygen is released in the (result – series – process – sequence) of photosynthesis.
3- Most of the food we buy is (process – processed – pros – processing) in some way
4-These bacteria are (visible – feasible – practical – invisible) unless viewed with a microscope
5-Exercise can have a (positive – negative –conductive) effect on your health and fitness.
6-My parents (disappointed – depressed – discouraged - encouraged) me to work hard at school.
7-I found work very difficult, but my friends were very (mess– encouraging – managing- helping).
8-It was a great football match. The teams played very (negatively– badly- positively– cowardly).
9-Students in the secondary schools are far too (immersed- plunged- skided- busy) in their studying. They can't find time for fun.
10-The products of Toshiba are sold on a big (scale-scales-height- expand) all over the world. They are reliable.

11.Water will be the cause of many (worms-wars-spaces-dispute) among a lot of countries in the future. It has become rare.
12.You can (do-create-find-fix) orange by mixing red and yellow.
13. 10- "(Mass -Miss -Much –More) produced "is a product made cheaply and in large numbers with a machine
14.Allah are the the(maker-creater-creator-inventor) of all the universe.
15.Thieves (disappeared-hid-made- created) the money they robbed in a cave.
16.I'd like to go home early(other-rather-farther-worse) than risk the roads at night.
17.Bridges are designed to connect places rather than(dividing-divide-to divide-divided)them
18. There were not any (printed-printing-oral-writing) copies available from the publisher.
19- Water is essential for all life (forms – plants – animals – things). All creatures can't live without it.
20.Printing is a (method-style-away-shape) of writing when you write each letter separately rather than joining the letters of a word.
21.We stopped at the top of the mountain to admire (review- sight- view- look) of the sea.
22. (Fortunately-Unfortunately- Luckily-Personally), the old man died after a long term illness.
23.The money I paid to the hotel (included-consisted-contained-constituted) the continental breakfast which I used to have every day.
24.There are modern cameras in the mall that (see-list-monitor-compare) everything that happens.
25- For his birthday party, Ali had a (spectacularly -nervously -spectators -spectacles) big cake in the shape of the pyramids !
26.Unlike in the cinema, actors in the theater are in direct contact with their(kids-situations-centres-viewers).
27.We couldn't go out because the rain was(failing-pooring-sheeting-feeling) down all day long.
28.The (papers-newspaper-sheet-peace) is a piece of paper for writing on or containing information.
29."The Days" written by Taha Hussein is its 10th (copies- printed-printing-inversions). It is a successful book.
30.Big food companies use (tens-tins-canz-pots) to keep their products attractive and healthy.
31.This product is selling very well because the (coverage- packaging-rolls-rules) is so attractive. People like it.
32. 58- On (balance – bias – business – duty) we can't do without technology now.
33.She (deny- admitted-accused-imagined) that the man wanted to kill her. It wasn't true.
34.Parents should have a great (affect- affection- impact-trustee) on their children. They should try to persuade them to be polite with others.
35.The surround (voice- noise- sound-cry) makes us enjoy going to the cinemas. They add fun to the movies.
36.The president tries to (applicant- implement-obey-carry) a vital economic policy . It will improve our economy.

37.The hammer is the (tools- equipment- implement-way) that the criminal used to kill his victim.
38. Factories want to earn more , so they use machines to (miss- mass-most- mess) produce goods to make it in large quantities.
39.In 1980, Toyota launched the first (mess produced –mass production-mass produced-miss production) mountain car. It has become popular.
40. It was my father's habit to (meet- solution- go-approach) every problem cautiously. He was careful enough not to cause any harm.
41. The Olympic committee should (contain - introduce - deduce - reduce) squash into the Olympic Games.
42.My mother bought a-an (devise- device- advice-equipment) for catching mice. Now we all feel calm
43.The company should arrange a (suit- convenient-disturbed-late) place and time for the meeting. All the members should attend.
44.My friend is deeply (contained- include- involved-gone) in debt. The bank will inform the police about him.
45.You shouldn't (put – contain- place -involve) yourself in unnecessary expense. You need every pound for your daughter's marriage.
47.In the theatre, I changed my seat to get a complete (review- view- sight- accident) of the stage.
48- (especially -spectacularly -boring –terrifying) means extremely good ,exciting or surprising.
49- (In- On –At – Of) the whole I think technology can be dangerous if you are addicted to it.
50-Technology helps us discover new cures (of – with – for – about) new diseases .
51.Some people's (reviews- views- sights- accidents) on evolution is based on religion, not on scientific findings.
52.The criminal's video was (reviewed –sight- saw- viewed)by millions of people.
53. The company hired a powerful (spokes- speaking- speaker-spoken) to make all the members hear the financial budget.
54. The Egyptian Opera has expanded its (reviewers- audiences-listeners-speakers) by singing songs from the shows.
55- A technician is someone who does (physical-practical –oral- written)work in science or technology.
56- A (producer -director -manager –principal) is someone who decides how a play, film etc. should be made.
57-(Persian – Mandarin –English – Spanish) is the language of the people of Iran.
58.(Astronomers-Astronauts- Astrologers- Pilots)have to undergo years of training before they can go into space.
59-Factories already use (natural- normal-artificial - industrial)intelligence to build cars and machines to be sold.
60.-Some people are interested in finding out (about- for-out-in) the world they live in.
61- Nada wants to know everything . She is always (curious – helpless – careless – priceless)
62.Some drivers have a sat-nav. (arrangement-method- order – system)in their cars to help them find directions.

63.- Under our education (order – discipline – system – arrangement), you can choose the type of schooling that your child receives.
64.The computer's (natural- normal-artificial - industrial) intelligence can defeat even the most skilled player at chess.
65-We believe (experiments -experience -experiences -examples) on animals should be banned.
66-This was a system designed totally to immerse the (audio -audience -visuals -speaker) in the film like the visuals did.
66- Unfortunately , the mobile was too expensive to implement on a large (range -average – scale- principal)
67- It wasn't until 1975 that (surrounds - surrounded – surrounding- surround) sound became practical. A lot of companies began to use it.
68- The synonym of need is (acquire – inquire – enquire – require)
69-The machine automatically (downloads -carries -holds -bears) the required information to his fax.
70- The officials in the airport (monitor- conduct- make –notice) planes on the rader for any sudden problems.
71-The government is trying to provide (health- healthy-orally-regularly) care to all the Egyptian people.
72- (Drugs -Plants–Herbs-Cures) are medicines or things that make medicines
73- (Cure -Process -Operation -Diagnose)is when doctors cut open a body to help repair it or damaged part in it.
74-In the past, strong nations used to (hit-attacked- conquer-help) the weak ones and control them.
75- Nowadays, most young people try to have good physical (fatness- fitness-obesity-height) by going the gem a lot.
76- A lot of young people like reading science (faction-fictional-fiction-factual) stortes. They think they are interesting.
77-The company should encourage (fiction-innovation-laziness- treatment) if it is to remain competitive.
78-Many people feel bewildered يرتبكby the speed of technological (innovation-creation-advanced- experiences) . They can't keep up with them.
79- On a bigger (scales – scale – school – scholar), technology helped save lives in a lot of countries all over the world.
80-On the other (hand – foot – arm – leg) cyber security has become a big issue.
81- The boy works as an (apprentice – engineer – electrician – architect) for a carpenter. He wants to learn all the skills.
82- The Egyptian (approach- progress- operation - experiences) to the crisis of corona virus was wise. It could treat with it wisely.
83- My father likes going to the (cinema- theatre-beach-opera). He enjoys watching the plays of Adel Emam.
84- All over Egypt, you can see a lot of (advertisements-pictures-reviews- views) of films on the walls of houses in all streets.
85. Jobs can give writers (experiences- experienced- experiments- experts) that they can use in their writing.

86.She has a (visible- visual- seen- sight) memory. She can remember well what she sees
87- As I (approached - approximated -demolished -preached) the house , I noticed a light on upstairs .
88-In (factual – fact – actually – really) , the technology is first introduced in 1940 .
89- A new (punishment -bunch -bench -approach) has been developed by scientists to use paper instead of speakers.
90- The adjective (inconvenient -patient -cheerful –delighted) means causing difficulty or problems
91- A / An (possess -confess –operation-process) is a series of actions or method of producing something
92- The (process –covers- -cameras –speakers) on most phones are very good now. Music sounds loud and clear on them.
93-We are in need of a real reform in our educational (surround -process -immerse – operation)
94-The enemy troops were (around- surrounded-roll-ruled) by our troops from all the sides They can't escape.
95. Some people are afraid that the light from the sun might go out (permanent-permanently- temporary- temporarily) during an eclipse.
96.My brother wants a (permanent- temporary –quick- possess) job for the months of summer in a hotel in Sharm.
97.Printing is a method of writing when you write each letter separately rather than (join- joining – joined-joins)the letters of a word.
98.Ali drew some unknown figures on the (papers-newspaper-sheet-peace) given to him.
99. This product has become edible due to the damaged(coverage- packaging-rolls-rules)
100- A/An (collector – inspector – conductor - investigator) is someone whose job is to check that something is of a good enough standard and that rules are being obeyed
101- That film was made by a famous (directions- director – directory – directive).
102- Our children should (blame – become – behave – be half) well in front of the strangers and try not to make noise .
103- The spider uses his (web – leg – tail – nose) to catch insects.
104- A bee stung me in the face, so I got(brown – green –black – red) eye .
105 - My father had an (argument -fights - arrangement - encouragement) with my mother about home expenses so she was sad.
106-The rural environment has a (positive -possessive – repressive – stressful) effect on children's health.
107-Parents play an important (rail - reel – rule – role) in their child's learning.
108-The house is not really (convienent –syllable – recyclable – suitable) for a large family.
109-Public health officials were called to (respect – inspect – reveal – destroy) the building.
110-Dr Aisha wrote many books and articles (on – of – for – in) cultural and religious matters.
111- We saw a film being made by a famous (writer – author –director – plumber) today!
112 .(Astronomers-Astronauts- Astrologers- Pilots)travel into space by spaceships .
113- He is specialised in physics .He is a (physician – physicist – physical – psychologist)
114- This phone doesn’t work. It is completely (useful – use – used- useless)
115- Ahmed worked really hard for the exam. We are (useful-hopeful- hopeless - useless) that he has done very well.

116- My grandfather was ill, but the doctor gave him some …………… medicine and now
a) powerful b) power c) powerless d) powder .
117. A/An (operation – experiment – process - illness) is a series of events or changes that happen naturally.
118. (As – The same – Like – Likely) most people, he thought that plants get their food from soil.
119. Ageing الشيخوخة/is the natural (operation – recess – process – experience) of getting old.
120(-Astronomers- Astrologers- Doctors)Astronauts usually work in weightless conditions.
120(Astronomers- Astrologers- Doctors-Astronauts)can predict when the eclpises happen and also the climatic conditions..
121- Most of the students depend (in – on – about – of) the internet to do research .
122-The internet helps me to keep (in – on – of – at) touch with my relatives abroad.
123-If you get an --------------, you learn while you are doing a job.
a) application b) apprenticeship c) archaeology d) identity
124- Technology (evolves – revolves – solves – dissolves) ever day .
125- Please , clean the table because it is (tidy – clear – dusty – mist)
126- You should repaint the house as it is --------------------- and dark.
a) gloomy b) cheerful c) delighted d) bright
127- To -------------------- is to involve yourself deeply in something.
a) immense b) mince c) immerse d) commerce
128- The shops are ……………………big buildings. It is the only small building in the road.
a) selected b) decorated by c) surrounded by d) painted by
129-The play was so good that I was totally ……….in the story. I forgot I was in a theatre!
a) contained b) included c) immersed d) fainted
130-They have not yet …………………the new metro line , so I still take the bus .
a) planted b) implemented c) rejected d) eliminated
131-The wood goes though a/an …………………………………which turns it into paper.
a) operation b) occupation c) process d) profession
132-All the trains were cancelled , which was very ……….., as I couldn't get to the college
a) comfortable b) convenient c) delightful d) inconvenient
133-Plastic toys are very cheap because thousands of them are ---------- in factories daily.
a) mass-produced b) neglected c) ignored d) thrown
134-To ------------------- is to start using something.
a) implement b) complain c) compare d) compliment
135- To ---------------- use scientific methods to find something .out or discover something
a)experience b) experiment c) explanation d) inclusion
136 The -------------------- is a device through which sound comes out.
a) speaker b) spokesman c) beaker d) spokes
137- To ------------------- is to be all around (someone or something)
a) surrender b) sound c) summon d) surround
138-An / a ------------------ is a way of viewing or doing something .
a) porch b) parchment c) approach d) ambush
139-The science teacher is going to ---------------- an experiment in the laboratory .
a) make b) performance c) do d) carry.
140-(Astronauts – Accountants – Astrologers - Engineers) are well trained to do space walks.
141- They can print whole rolls of the paper-thin speakers (other – rather – and – neither than one sheet at a time.

142- It is hot today .The temperature exceeds 40 Celsius (grades – marks – points – degrees)
143-Can I have a (ten – tan – tin – ton) of tuna , please ? I am hungry .
144- Scientists have found a more practical way (for- of-off-to) produce a surround sound .
145-What applications do you think the new paper-thin --------------- might have?
a) cinema b) radio c) screens d) speakers
146- I 'd like to be an astronaut as I think space ---------------------- is very important .
a) technical b) technician c) technology d) phonology
147-the earth is one of the eight .... of our solar system.
a) stars b) planets c) plants d) pants
148 - ------------have been able to study most of these planets for many years.
a) Astronomers b) Astrologers c) Astronauts d) Students
149- We can send .... further than the moon.
a) astrology b) astrologers c) astronauts d) scouts
150- Scientists have already sent ----------------- onto the surface of planets such as Mars.
a) canoes b) boats c) ferries d) spacecraft
151- With each journey to space, we can learn more and more about the---------around us.
a) towns b) cities c) village d) universe
152- ------------------ means something to try and make you feel better when you are ill.
a) Process b) Operation c) Tournament d) Treatment
153- A ------------- is a piece of equipment that can find or measure light , heat ,sound etc.
a) thermometer b) sensor c) telescope d)stethoscope
154- Scientists all agree that we will see more ----------------intelligence (AI)in the future .
a) false b) synthetic c) artificial d) superficial
155-Astronmers are constantly searching ----------- planets which may support human life.
a) about b) for c) with d) on
165- Nobody watched the match (other – rather – and – neither) than Tamer.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

FUTURE FORMS AND TENSES أشكال و أزمنة المستقبل

1) WILL + INF.

1- تستخدم (Will) للتنبؤ بما قد يحدث مستقبلا في حالة عدم وجود دليل

- I expect she **will get a good job** soon. - I think it **will rain** tomorrow..
- I expect Egypt **will achieve** progress in all fields.. - I think Ali **will buy** the computer.

2- تستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن الحقائق المستقبلية

- This school **will be 50 years** old next year - I am 18. Next year, I **will be** 19 years old.

3 - كما تستخدم لاتخاذ قرار سريع بعمل شيء ما

- Someone's at the door .**I'll see** who it is - -I'm hungry. I think I **will have** a sandwich..
-That's the phone. I **will answer** it.

لاحظ ايضا ان اتخاذ القرارات السرسه تأخذ مستقبل بسيط وليس (going to)

-I have decided now that I (will-~~am going to~~)travel to Cairo

4- عند عرض عمل شيء أو تقديم خدمة ما

- **I'll wash** the dishes - **I'll fix** the car for you.

5 - عندما نطلب من شخص عمل شيء

- **Will you help** me carry this bag, please? - **I hope you will look** after the baby.

6 - الترتيب لعمل شيء وقت الحديث دون تخطيط مسبق

- **I will meet** my friends this evening.

7 - عمل الوعود والتهديدات

- **I'll buy** you a computer when you **pass** the final exam.

- You **won't get** your prize if you **come** late.

8- كما يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل بعد أدوات الربط الزمنية و أدوات الشرط يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية :

After/ As soon as/ When / Before /once By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل+ Will+ inf
+ will (won't) + فاعل مصدر مصدر don't / مصدر	Till/until	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)

I **won't be able to write** the report until **I've done** the research.

Once **I've done** the research, **I'll start** the report.

-Normal people **won't travel** in space **until** it **has become** less expensive.

-People **won't buy** electric cars until they **have discovered** a way for them to go longer distances without being charged.

- When **I've fixed** my computer, **I'll help** you with your research.

- **As soon as/When** Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner

-He **won't leave** **until** his sister **arrives/has arrived**

-**Don't press** this button until the light **turns** green.

-9توزيع الوظائف و المهام والادوار (بين المتحدث وافراد اخرين

* You sweep the floor and I **will cook** the dinner.

* You do the typing and I **will check** it later.

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5. الكلمات الدالة

-نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe - Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	افعال ظروف تعبيرات
tomorrow - next (week/month/year) – in the future - soon - in 2030 -	كلمات

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2) FUTURE CONTINUOUS المستقبل المستمر

Form : ***will be + v.ing***

- **This time next week**, I **will be travelling** to Cairo.
- **Don't ring at 8 o'clock**. ***I'll be having*** dinner with my family.
- You'll recognize me when you get there. **I'll be wearing** jeans and a white t-shirt. **I'll be sitting** at a table at the corner and reading a newspaper.

1- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

- **I'll be playing** tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.
- The government **will be trying** to reduce the effects of climate change.

2- كما يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون مستمرا عندما يقطعه حدث آخر أو عندما يتم حدث آخر في المستقبل. (تقاطع)

- **I will be waiting** for you when your bus arrives.

- **I'll be staying** at Madison Hotel, if anything *happens* and you *need* to contact me.
- **He will be studying** at the library tonight, so he will not see Ola when she *arrives*.

3- كما يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن حدثين سوف يكونان مستمران معا في نفس الوقت في المستقبل. (توازي)

- At the party tomorrow, Ahmed **will be singing** while Sarah **will be dancing**.

I **will be working** hard next week while you **will be relaxing** on the beach.

4- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر أيضا عندما نخمن ما يفعله شخص الآن

- Don't call him now, **he'll be doing** his homework.
- I don't want to disturb them. I'm sure they'**ll be cleaning** their house at the moment.

5- لا يستخدم المستقبل المستمر مع الأفعال التي تعبر عن حالـــــة (افعال الحواس والادراك والفهم -----).

- Maher **will be** at my house when **you arrive**. (Not: ~~will be being~~)
- **After I study**, I **will know** all the answers for the test. (Not: ~~will be knowing~~)

MAY BE + V.ING

- يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملـــة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبـــل

- I can't visit you because I **will / may be doing** my homework this evening.
- In 100 years, people **may be living** in space.
- When she's 21, she **may be working** in London.

3) THE FUTURE PERFECT المستقبل التام

1- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهي أو تم قبـــــل وقت معين في المستقبل

- By the end of next year, the government **will have built** a new school in the village.
- The population of the world **will have grown** to about nine billion to by 2050?
- They **will have finished** the English course in two months' time.

2- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهي أو تم قبـــــل حدث آخر في المستقبل

- Before they come, we **will have cleaned** up the house.
- John **will have eaten** the whole cake, by the time the birthday party starts

3- يستخدم المستقبل التام مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

- In (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /.......) time
- By next Monday / by 2025 حينئذ .... etc.)
- Before (four o'clock / tomorrow morning / next Monday.... etc.)
- By next Wednesday, I **will have done** a science test.
- **By the time** I am twenty-two, I **will have finished** my university degree.

4- يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من (**will have been + pp**)

- This school **will have been built** by 2030.

4) BE + GOING TO + INF.

1- تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن أحداث تم اتخاذ قرار بشأنها من قبل.

- A: What are your plans for the next weekend? - B: **I'm going to play** computer games.

2- التنبؤ بما قد يحدث مستقبلا في حالة وجود دليـــــل. نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات believe/ /think

- The other team's players are very big. It's going to be a difficult match.
- I think it's going to rain because the sky seems very cloudy.
-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.
-It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today

او شى على وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه ! take care /look!/ watch out / /lookout!: - Watch out!

- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.
-How pale شاحبة الوجه that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint
-He can't swim. He is going to drown.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ Will

E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!
3- Sara is a good student .I think she will pass all her exams.

ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر ادلة واضحة

* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

3-يستخدم عند وجود كلمات((made up…mind intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?
- B: I'm going to play computer games.

---

5) THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS المضارع المستمر

(am / is / are + v.ing)

1 -يستخدام المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، و يدل علي ذلك كلمات مثل:

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.
They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

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- لاحظ أن المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات ، لذا يستخدم معها المضارع المستمر

- He's getting married next Friday.

2-يتسخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Ali's birthday.
The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

3- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذة الافعال التى تستلزم ترتيبات

a party يقيم leave/(have/give) /go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive)

- I'm meeting them on Saturday. - They're going tomorrow.
I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

6) THE PRESENT SIMPLE المضارع البسيط

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل بجداول مواعيد ثابتة : وسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة ......الخ

- The train **leaves** at six o'clock tomorrow.
- The night programme of the cinema **starts** at 12 am.
-

$$

Mr El Sebaei Exercises on Grammar تمارين الوحدة الثالثة Mr El Sebaei

1-It's arranged. We (will go – go – are going – may go) to the Red Sea this summer.
2-I think my cousin (will study – studies – going to study – would study) engineering.
3-(Are you playing – Do you play – Shall you play – Do you go to play) tennis after school today?
4-My German lesson (is stating – starts – has been starting – start) at four o'clock this afternoon.
5-The launch of the satellite (is being – are being – is – was) at 7.50 tomorrow.
6-We (will – may – are going to – are) probably be there for two weeks.
7-I can't talk at the moment. I (do – will do – am doing – have done) my homework.
8-I can't meet you this afternoon. I (am doing – do – have done – may do) the shopping.
9-Hello, Ahmed. I (go – am going – have gone – would have gone) to the airport in a minute.
10-My plane (is leaving – shall leave – leave – leaves) at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
11-I am studying medicine. I (may be – am going to be – am being – be) a doctor.
12-She (will – should – is going to – may) probably do the shopping tomorrow.
13-I expect that he (wins – will win – is going to win – is winning) the match.
14-Perhaps they (are visiting – are going to visit – will visit – may) visit us next Saturday.
15-Somebody is knocking on the door. I (am going – will go – have gone – go) and open it.
16-She (is flying – flies – fly – would fly) to Spain next Monday. Everything is arranged.
17- I (am going to play – play –will play – should play) tennis with a friend. That's my plan.
18-He drives at breakneck speed. He (has – will have – is going to have – is having) an accident.
19-Watch out! You (are dropping – drop – are going to drop – would drop) the glasses.
20-(Will you – Are you going to – Do you – Should you) help me with this heavy bag, please?
21-Don't worry. I (lend – am lending – will lend – should lend) you the money you need.

22-I (am going to be – will be – am being – be) 25 next Monday.
23-I can't see you tomorrow. I (am meeting – meet – am going to meet – will meet)my cousin.
24-Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I...................... the kids to school then.
a) drive b) will be driving c) have driven d) would drive
25-Look at those black clouds. It (rains – is raining – is going to rain – isn't raining).
26-She (will – should – might – ought) probably be a great success.
27-She has decided that she (is studying – is going to study – was studying – will be studying)
28-Be careful! You (will spill – are spilling - are going to spill – spill) your coffee.
29-That's the phone. I (answer – am answering – would answer – will answer) it.
30- By ten o'clock tonight, I (finish – am finishing – will finish -'ll have finished) all my homework.
31.We can't use classroom 5 tomorrow as they(will paint- will have painted-are painting-paint) the walls
32-It is very hot in the house. I (am turning --turn- will turn - am going to turn) on the air conditioner!
33-A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. It(will be- is-was- is being) busy today
34.Your bags look heavy. I (will help-am helping-help-will be helping) you to carry them.
35.The teacher says that we (study-are studying-are going to study) relative clauses next week.
36.My grandfather(is being- will be-is going to- wil have been) 70 on his next birthday!
37. I'll call you when I (arrive- arrives- will arrive-am arriving) at my hotel.
38- The bridge (will be built- will have been built- will build) across the river by next January.
39- When you get off the train, I (are waiting- will have waited- will be waiting) for you by the ticket machine.
40- By 2030, scientists will (have invented-invent-be inventing) glasses on which we watch videos.
41- In 2030. we will (wear-be wearing-be worn- have worn) the same clothes.
42- Don't come round at six o'clock. I will still (do- doing-have done-e doing) my homework.
43- I'm sure you(spend-will spend-are spending-will have dpent) a lovely time in Italy next year.
45- My sister is pregnant. She (is going to have- will have had- will have- will be having)a baby.
46-Don't be late , the bus .... At exactly ten o'clock.
a- Leaves b- going to leave c- has left d- left
47- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It .... very hot today.
a was b is going to be c is being d will be
48- They ....a party next week. Everything is arranged.
a. have b. are having c. are going to have d. have had

49-Our last lesson .... at two o'clock this afternoon.
a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish
50- There are a lot of people in the room. It................ difficult to find a chair.
a-is b-will be c-is going to be d- will have been
51-Look, there's a sandstorm. I .... the windows.
a-will close b-close c-am gong to close d-am closing
52-There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it.................. very hot.
a- is going to be b- will be c- is being d- is
53- I feel terrible with a severe stomach. I think I.......... be sick.
a should b am going to c am to d. will
54- We .... married next month. Would you like to come to the wedding?
a-will have got b-are getting c-will get d-got
55- I think it .... be hot tomorrow.
a is b is going to c will be d going to
56- He ....work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.
a. is leaving b. is going to leave c. will leave d. leaves
57. The film .... at 7.30 this evening.
a- starts b- will start c- started d- is starting
58- She............an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan,
a- will become b- has become c- is going to become d- becomes
59- Someone's at the door. I.......................who it is
a- am seeing b- will see c- am going to see d- see
60. There's a book club meeting after school and everyone...........there.
a) is going to go b) will go c) are going to go d) goes
61. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it ....in thirty minutes.
a) is leaving b) will be leaving c) leaves d) will leave
62. We................a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) will have b) going to have c) are having d) have
63-Take your umbrella with you or you .... wet.
a) get b) will get c) are getting d) would get
64. He hasn't studied hard. I think he...................this exam.
a- will fail b- fails c- is going to fail d- failed
65. I expect Ahmed ....through his exams.
a- is getting b- is going to get c- will get d- would get
66. Go and see that film. I'm sure that you.................it.
a- will enjoy b- are enjoying c- are going to enjoy d- enjoy
67. Look out! The rock is loose. It..............on your head.
a- is going to fall b- will fall c- is falling d- falls
68. I think it .... rain because the sky is really dark.
a) is going to rain b) is raining c) rains d) will rain
69. The earth is very crowded. People...........on the moon.
a. are living b. will live c. live d. are going to live
70. Watch out! The baby ....
a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen
71- I'm sure the match...............really exciting.
a. will be b. is being c. is going to be d. would be
72- I've have decided that I ....part in the next competition.
a. going to take b. will take c. am taking d. take

73.Drive faster! If you don't hurry up, she................ the baby by the time we get to the hospital.
a) will have b) will have had c) will be having d) is having
74.The mechanic ....repairing your car by the end of the week.
a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing d) is finishing
75.We .... studying this book by the end of this year.
a) finish b) will be finishing c) will have finished d) are finishing
76.Tomorrow we're playing tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, we............ tennis.
a) are playing b) will be playing c) will have played d) played
77.Tomorrow we're playing tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 5 o'clock, we............ tennis.
a) are playing b) will be playing c) will have played d) played
78.I predict that in the future mobile phones.................... much smaller.
a) were b) are going to be c) are d) will be
79.I'm going on holiday on Saturday. This time next week I.................. on a beach.
a) am going to lie b) am lying c) will lie d) will be lying
80.At one o'clock tomorrow, I.................... lunch with my friends.
a) was eating b) eating c) will be eating d) ate
81.By ten o'clock tonight, I..................... all my homework.
a) will do b) will have done c) do d) will be doing
82.Let's eat dinner when John................. here.
a) gets b) will get c) will have get d) get
83.Experts think that Cairo .... by more than half a million people next year.
a) will grow b) will have grown c) will be growing d) grows
84.I'm going to the airport in a minute. My plane .... at ten o'clock.
a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves d) will leave
85.Wake me up by nine o'clock - I.................... long enough by then.
a) will sleep b) have slept c) will be sleeping d) will have slept
86.Look, I can give you a lift to the station because I..................that way anyway.
a) won't drive b) will have driven c) drives d) will be driving
87.My family .... me out today for passing my exams.
a) are taking b) take c) will take d) had taken
88.My brother Karim ....law at Cairo University next year.
a) has studied b) will study c) is going to study d) will have studied
89.By the time my brother is 30, he .... a successful lawyer!
a) is becoming b) becomes c) will have become d) has become
90.In the future, computers.............. traditional books.
a) will replaceb) will been replaced c) will be replacing d) will be replaced
91.In the future most of our work .... by machines.
a) will be doing b) has been done c) will be d) will be done
92.By the time we get to the stadium. The match...............
a) will have started b) was starting c) is starting d) had started
93.In the future, every new book will probably be............. as an e-book.
a) publish b) publishing c) published d) publishes
94.We hope that the road................. early morning traffic.
a) is reducing b) will have been reduced c) will be reduced d) will reduce
95.She's going to look for a job as soon as she .... in London.
a) arrive b) have arrived c) will arrive d) arrives
96.There won't be anyone in the office. Everyone...................... home.
a) will be going b) will have gone c) go d) have gone
97.This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we .... our exams.
a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing d) are finishing
98.By the time you get home, I....................the house from top to bottom.
a) will clean b) will be cleaning c) will have cleaned d) am cleaning
99- I expect that Zamalik .... the league. They have the best players and trainer in Egypt.
a)win b)are going to win c) will win d)are winning
100.-For being strong-minded, she............easily.
a-won't peruade b – won't be peruaded c–isn't going to peruade d – is being persuaded

Translatin

يعكس تحسين اقتصادنا نتائج إيجابية على حياة المواطن المصرى

1.Improving our economy reflects positive results on the lives of the Egyptian citizen.
2.Improving our economic reflects positive results on the lives of the Egyptian citizen.
3.Improving our economy reflects negative results on the lives of the Egyptian citizen.
4.Improving our economy reflects positive results on the life's of the Egyptian citizen.

يجب أن لا نقف مكتوفى اليدى ونلقى بالعبء على الحكومة وحدها فى حل المشاكل.

1.We should stand idly and put the burden on the government alone to solve problems.
2.We should stand idly and put the burden on the government lone to solve problems.
3.We shouldn't stand idly and put the burden on the government alone to solve problems.
4.We shouldn't stand ideal and put the burden on the government alone to solve problems.

تحثنا الديان السماوية على التسامح والخوة ونبذ العنف.

1.Heavenly religions urges us for tolerance, brotherhood and non-violence.
2. Heavenly religions urge us for tolerance, brotherhood and violence.
3.Heavenly religions urge us for tolerance, brother and non-violence.
4.Heavenly religions urge us for tolerance, brotherhood and non-violence.

يجب أن نرشد أستهلكنا من المياه وإل سوف نواجه مشكلت خطيرة فى المستقبل القريب.

1.We must rationalize our consumption of water, or we will face serious problems in the near future.
2.We must not rationalize our consumption of water, or we will face serious problems in the near future.
3. We must rationalize our consumption of water, or we will not face serious problems in the near future.
4. We must rationalize our consumption of water, or we will hand serious problems in the near future.

تعد المشكلة السكانية أخطر المشاكل التى تواجه بلدنا فى الوقت الحالى

1.The population problem are the most serious problem facing our country at this time.
2.The pulsations problem is the most serious problem facing our country at this time.
3. The population problem is the most serious problem facing our country at this time.
4. The pollution problem is the most serious problem facing our country at this time.

إن حسن استغلل ثرواتنا الطبيعية هو الطريق الوحيد لتحقيق الستقرار القتصادى.

1.The good use to our natural resources is the only way to achieve economic stability.
2.The good use of our natural resources is the only way to achieve economic stability.
3.The good use of our nature resources is the only way to achieve economic stability.
4. The good use of our natural resources is the only way to achieve economy stability.

هل تنجح الرياضة فى تحقيق السلم العالمى وهذا ما فشلت فى تحقيقه الحروب؟

1.Can sport succeed for achieving world peace and this is what war failed to achieve?
2.Can sport succeed in achieving world peaceful and this is what war failed to achieve?
3.Can sport succeed in achieving world peace and this is what war success to achieve?
4.Can sport succeed in achieving world peace and this is what war failed to achieve?

ينبغى أن نشجع الشباب على ممارسة الرياضة لمساعدتهم على قضاء وقت فراغهم.

1.We should discourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.
2.We should not encourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.
3.We should encourage young people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.
4.We should encourage old people to practice sports to help them spend their free time.

1.Today tourism has become a huge business. It is a good source of national income for countries on the Mediterranean coast. Hence, we have to attract more tourists to visit Egypt all year round by building more comfortable hotels and making all tourist facilities available.

1.لقد أصبحت السياحة اليوم عمل ضخما فهى مصدر جيد للعمله الصعبه للدول التى تطل على البحر المتوسط. ومن ثم علينا ان نجذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال اليوم وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحيه المتاحه .

2.لقد أصبحت السياحة اليوم عمل ضخما فهى مصدر جيد للدخل القومى للدول التى تطل على البحر المتوسط. ومن ثم علينا ان نجذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحيه المتاحه.

3.لقد أصبحت السياحة اليوم عمل ضخما فهى مصدر جيد للدخل القومى للدول التى تطل على البحر المتوسط. ومن ثم علينا ان نجذب المزيد من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل المشاريع الثقافيه المتاحه .

4.لقد أصبحت السياحة اليوم عمل ضخما فهى مصدر جيد للدخل القومى للدول التى تقع في البحر المتوسط. ومن ثم علينا ان نجذب بعض من السياح لزيارة مصر طوال العام وذلك عن طريق بناء المزيد من الفنادق وتقديم كل التسهيلات السياحيه المتاحه .

2.All living creatures need to cooperate in order to achieve their goals. Teamwork, which means the ability of a group to work wee together, is something we cannot do without. Teamwork, together with tolerance, is essential for the success of any project.

1-تحتاج الكائنات الحية أن تتعاون لتحقق اهدافها فالعمل الجماعى والذى يعنى قدرة الجماعة على العمل مع بعضها ما هى الا شيء يمكن العمل بدونه . العمل الجماعي و التسامح ضروري للنجاح فى كل المشاريع.
2-تحتاج الكائنات الحية أن تتعاون لتحقق اهدافها فالعمل المجتمعي والذى يعنى قدرة الجماعة على العمل مع بعضها ما هى الا شيء لا يمكن العمل بدونه . العمل الجماعي مع التسامح ضروري للنجاح فى أى مشروع.

3-تحتاج الكائنات الحية أن تتعاون لتحقق اهدافها فالعمل الجماعى والذى يعنى قدرة الجماعة على العمل مع بعضها ما هى الا شيء لا يمكن العمل بدونه . العمل الجماعي بدون التسامح ضروري للنجاح فى أى مشروع.
4-تحتاج الكائنات الحية أن تتعاون لتحقق اهدافها فالعمل الجماعى والذى يعنى قدرة الجماعة على العمل مع بعضها ما هى الا شيء لا يمكن العمل بدونه . العمل الجماعي مع التسامح ضروري للنجاح فى أى مشروع.

3.Every year, millions of trees are cut down to make new paper. Fortunately, the trees give us the best wood for paper grows very quickly. Old paper can also be recycled.

1-كل عام تقطع ملايين الشجار لصنع الورق ولحسن الحظ فإن الاشجار التي تعطينا أفضل الاخشاب تنمو كثيراوالورق القيم يمكن ايضا اعاده تصنيعه
2-كل عام تقطع ملايين الشجار لصنع الورق ولحسن الحظ فإن الاشجارالتى تعطينا أفضل الاخشاب تنمو بسرعة كبيرة والورق القديم يمكن ايضا اعاده تصنيعه
3-كل عام تقطع ملايين الشجار لصنع الورق ولحسن الحظ فإن الاشجارالتى تعطينا أفضل الاخشاب تنمو بسرعة كبيرة والورق القيم يمكن ايضا اعاده تصديره
4-كل عام تقطع ملايين الشجار لصنع الورق ولحسن الحظ فإن الاشجارالتى تعطينا أفضل الاثاث تنمو بسرعة كبيرة والورق القيم يمكن ايضا اعاده تصنيعه
؟

4-Stress can be a friend or an enemy. It can warn you that you are under too much pressure and you should change your way of life. It can kill you, if you do not notice the warning signals.

1- لا يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذرك بأنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التحذير.
2-يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذرك بأنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التحذير.
3- يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى عدو أو صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذرك بأنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لاحظت إشارات التحذير

4-: يمكن أن يكون التوتر العصبى صديق فهو يمكن ان يحذرك بأنك تحت ضغط شديد وعليك أن تغير طريقة حياتك ويمكن أن يقتلك إذا لم تلاحظ إشارات التوتر

5-Keeping to rules saves us troubles and avoid us punishment. If people break the rules, it makes life unpredictable. People can get hurt and there could be a complete lack of order.

1-المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو اطاع الناس القانون لاصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى متهمين وستعم الفوضى فى كل مكان
2-المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو خالف الناس القانون لاصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى فى كل مكان .
3-المحافظة على القوانين يجلب لنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو اطاع الناس القانون لاصبحت حياتهم غير متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى فى كل مكان
4-المحافظة على القوانين يجنبنا المشاكل وينجينا من العقاب فلو اطاع الناس القانون لاصبحت حياتهم متوقعة فيمكن أن يؤذى أبرياء وستعم الفوضى فى كل مكان

Unit One

What is an essay ?

- An essay is a group of paragraphs written about a single topicموضوع محدد and a central main idea.
- It must have at least three paragraphs, but a five-paragraph essay is a common length for academic writing.كتابه اكاديميه
- Essays can be formal as well as informal. Formal essays are generally academic in nature and tackle serious topics. Informal essays are more personal and often have humorous elements. عاصر فكاهيه
- It is a type of writing that has organized paragraphs. You can put your opinion. .
- It is flexible مرن because you can use a narrative style or structured paragraphs.

- What is the structure of the essay ? تركيب وبناء المقال

- An essay's structure should consist of a beginning (or introduction مقدمه), a middle (or body), and an end (or conclusionالخاتمه).

The Introduction المقدمه

- This is the first paragraph of an essay. - It explains the topic with general ideas. افكار عامه
- It catches the reader's interest. يجذب انتباه القاريء - It gives the general topic of the essay.
- It gives background information معلومات اساسيه about the topic.
- The introduction paragraph includes a thesis statement الجمله الرئيسيهand hook الجمله الجانبه/ the topic, thesis, and main ideas..
- The thesis statement should be restated يعيد صياغه in the conclusion. الخاتمه
- A strong introduction introduces the topic clearly.
- A strong introduction gives several sentences of information about the topic.
- To make an introductory paragraph interesting for the reader, you can include interesting factsحقائق شيقه or statisticsاحصائيات , a personal story or example and an interesting quotation. اقتباس مثير-

-What makes an introduction weak: ضعيف

1. It doesn't give enough information about the topic or gives too much information about it.
2. It talks about too many different topics. 3. It does not state a clear thesis. لا تذكر فكره رئيسيه واضحه

- A thesis statement الجمله الرئيسيه

- It is a sentence that states what will be explained in the essay.
- You share the thesis (claim) for the first time in an essay at the end of the introduction.
- It should be put in the introduction and the conclusion. الخاتمه
- It is the most general sentence in an essay. - It should have one sentence.
- It can be compared to تقارن بa topic sentence, which gives the main idea of a paragraph.
- It sets limits تضع حدود للموضوع on the topic. - It is a road map خريطه الطريق for the whole essay. It shows what you have to say and the points you will use to support your ideas.
- A good thesis statement is short and simple.
- A good thesis statement is a declarative sentence جمله تصريحيه that contains no qualifiers. لا تحتوي علي اي وصف او قيد لغوي

- **Qualifiers قيد لغوي are words like —maybe,‖ —seems like,‖ — possibly.‖ They indicate يشير that you are afraid to make a judgment.**

Note

1. It should not be a sentence that only gives a fact about the topic..
2. It should not state two sides of an argument equally.

How to connect the thesis statement and the essay

1. The paragraphs in the main body of an essay should always explain the thesis statement..
2. Each paragraph in the main body should discuss one part of the thesis.

A hook الجمله الجذابه للقارىء

- A hook is an opening a sentence that captures (grab) تجذب the reader's attention انتباه القاريء . It is the first component مكون of an essay introduction.
- To write a good hook, avoid overly broad statements العبارات الفضفاضه or long, dense sentences الجمل المكثفه; try to start with something clear, concise موجز and catchy جذاب that will spark your reader's curiosity فضول.

The main body جسم الموضوع (الاساس)

1. These the paragraphs explain and support the thesis statement and come between the introduction and the conclusion.
2.There must be one or more paragraphs in the main body of an essay.
3. Body paragraphs are the middle paragraphs in the essay.
4. A body paragraph explains and supports your position/answer to the essay question. It includes the most important content محتوي of the essay.
5. An essay usually has at least three body paragraphs, and these will support your thesis.
6. Each body paragraph will begin with a topic sentence which introduces its topic.
11. Conclusive / transition statement الجمله الختاميه
- This sentence concludes تختم the paragraph

The Conclusion الخاتمه

1. This is the last paragraph of an essay.
2. It summarizes (restates يعيد صياغه) the thesis and the supporting ideas of the essay (main points).
3. It is a brief review of the key points you made in the main body.
4. The conclusion is the final paragraph in an essay. It has three purposes::
- It signals تشير الي the end of the essay.
- It reminds the reader of your main points. You can do this in 2 ways:
- Summarise your subtopics نقاط فرعيه. - Paraphrase your thesis.
- It leaves the reader with your final thoughts on the topic.

The Types of the essay:

1. Narrative Essay (Telling a story) المقال القصصي – الروائي

- The writer tells a story about a real-life experience. - It challenges يتحدي students to think and write about themselves.
- A narrative essay isn't strictly divided لا تقسم into introduction, body, and conclusion, but it should still begin by setting up يؤسس the narrative and finish by expressing the point of the story—what you learned from your experience
- Narration الحكايه means you're telling a story and there is usually a reason for the telling. - The plot الحبكه is the focus of the story تركيز .

2. Descriptive Essay (Painting a picture) المقال الوصفي (رسم صوره)

1. A descriptive essay paints a picture with words. .
2. A writer might describe a person, place, object, or even memory .

3. The descriptive essay strives يسعي to communicate a deeper meaning through the description. وصف
4. the writer should show, not tell, by the use of colorful words

3. Expository Essay (Just the facts) مقال سرد الحقائق

1. The expository essay is an informative piece of writing that presents a balanced analysis تحليل متوازن of a topic.
2. The writer explains a topic, with facts, statisticsاحصائيات, and examples
3.Expository essays are based on facts and not personal feelings, -
- The introduction of an expository essay states your topic and provides some general background, the body presents the details, and the conclusion summarizes the information presented.

4. Persuasive Essay (Convince me)) المقال الاقناعي

1. A persuasive essay is one in which you attempt (try) to get (persuade) the reader to agree with your point of view.
2. The goal of the persuasive essay is to convince يقنع the reader to accept the writer's point of viewوجهه نظر or recommendation. توصيه
3. The writer must build a case using facts and logic,المنطق

5. Textual analysis essay مقال التحليل النصي

- In a textual analysis essay, you don't just present information on a topic, but closely analyze يحلل a text to explain how it achieves certain effects.

6. Research Essay مقال بحثي

- It revolves a research question that answerس some specific question through a research of the relevant literature. مختص بالادب

The Five steps of the Writing Process

1. Previewingالكتابه المسبقه (Think and Decide)):
- Decide on a topic to write about. - Consider who will read your work. - Brainstormتبادل الافكار ideas about the subject.
2. Research (If needed)):
3. Drafting (Write)): مسوده
4. Revising (Make it better): اعادهRead what you wrote
5. Editing and Proofreading (Make it correct))

What should a good essay avoid?

- A good essay should avoid slangاللغه العاميه, brevityالاختصار, dignified التفخيمstyle and personal touch.

- A paragraph normally has three parts:

1. A introduction sentence that links the topic to the previous paragraph.
2. A number of sentences that develop the topic
3. A sentence that links the topic to the next topic/ paragraph.

Major Types of Paragraphs

1. Descriptive Paragraph

- A descriptive paragraph is one that is describing a person, place, thing, animal, theme or idea to the reader.

Sample Descriptive paragraph

Watson and the Shark is a painting by John Singleton Copley. In the foregroundمقدمه of the painting, one naked عاريman is being attacked by a huge gray shark in the cold and choppy seawater. One small overloaded ثقيلrowboat is near the naked man and the frightening shark. There are nine horrified men in this rowboat. They are trying to rescue the naked man. One

young man takes a long spear and wants to kill the shark. Some people are reaching for his hand, and some are throwing a rope for him to catch. In the background of the painting, under the dark and cloudy sky, there are many ships stopping in the stormy harbor. The whole painting makes people feel tension and fear.

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2. Narrative Paragraph

- It helps tell the story and keeps the story moving.

Sample Narrative Paragraph

This past weekend I had the time of my life. First, Friday night, I had my best friend over and we made a delicious, mouth-watering pizza. After we ate, we had a friendly video game competition. On Saturday, my dad took us out on the boat. The weather was perfect and the water was warm. It was a great day to go for a swim. Later that night, we went to the movies. We saw an action packed thriller and ate a lot of popcorn. Finally, on Sunday, we rode our bikes all over town. By the end of the day, my legs were very tired. I only hope that next weekend can be as fun as this one.

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3. Persuasive Paragraph

- In it the writer is giving his own opinion on a certain subject or topic

Sample Persuasive Paragraph:

The best vacation is a trip to the beach. There is a lot to do at the beach. You can go swimming, build a sandcastle, or maybe even go surfing. The beach is very relaxing. Many people enjoy listening to the sound of the ocean and lying in the sun. When you plan your next vacation, be sure to remember that the beach is your best choice.

Unit Three

Signaling words / Transition words كلمات الروابط

On the whole	علي العموم
On one hand	من جهة
On the other hand	من جهة أخري
On balance	أجمالا / بشكل عام
On a bigger scale	علي نطاق أكبر

2. Time/order: الوقت- الترتيب

- at first, eventually, finally, first, firstly, in the end, in the first place, lastly, later, next, second, secondly, to begin with.

3. Contrast/opposite ideas: التناقض

- but, despite, in spite of, even so, however, in contrast, in spite of this, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, still, whereas, yet

4. Comparison/similar ideas: المقارنه والتشابه

- In comparison, in the same way, similarly

5. Condition: الشرط

- in that case, then, if

6. Cause and effect: السبب والنتيجه

- accordingly, as a result, because, consequently, for this reason, hence, in consequence, in order to, owing to this, since, so, therefore, thus.

7. Addition: الاضافه

- apart from this, as well as, besides, furthermore, in addition, moreover, nor, not only ... but also, too, what is more.

8. Generalization: التعميم

- as a rule, for the most part, generally, in general, normally, on the whole, in most cases,

9. Examples: الامثله

- for example, for instance, such as, thus, as follows

10. Stating the obvious: تحديد السابق

- after all, as one might expect, clearly, it goes without saying, naturally, obviously, of course

11. Attitude: الرأي

- admittedly, certainly, fortunately, luckily, oddly enough, undoubtedly, unfortunately

12. Summary/conclusion: تلخيص - النهايه

- finally, in brief, in conclusion, in short, overall, so, then, to conclude, to sum up

13. Explanation/equivalence: التفسير

- in other words, namely, that is to say, this means, to be more precise, to put it another way

14. Support: الدعم

- actually, as a matter of fact, in fact, indeed

15. Emphasis: التأكيد

- chiefly, especially, in detail, in particular

Exercise Paragraph Writing

1- Choose the correct answer from a ,b, c or d:

1.What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?

a. The introduction sentence b. The topic sentence
c. The closing sentence d. The supporting sentence

2 .What is a paragraph?

a. A series of sentences that talk about various subjects. b. Made up of only one sentence.
c. A series of sentences that talk about a specific subject.
d. A series of paragraphs about one main idea or point

3 .When do you use supporting details or supporting sentences?

a. Never use these in paragraphs because they are for essays only.
b. Before the first sentence at the introduction.
c. After the topic sentence and before the closing sentence.
d. After the last sentence because it helps you summarize the paragraph.

4 .How many topics should a paragraph cover?

a. One b. Two c. Three d. Five

5 .Which paragraph tells a story?

a. Descriptive paragraph. b. Persuasive paragraph.
c. Expository paragraph. d. Narrative paragraph.

6. How should the topic sentence of a paragraph be?

a. As broad and general as possible. b. Always about science.
c. Broad enough to explicate the topic. d. Something the writer is interested in.

7.A transition is ....

a. signal words that help organize a paragraph, using time order or listing order.
b. a series of sentences about one main idea, or point.
c. the sentences that express the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.
d. reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.

8 .A topic sentence is......................

a. reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.
b. a sentence with signal words that increase effectiveness of organization.
C. a way to conclude the paragraph so the reader knows what the paragraph was about.
d. the sentence that expresses the main point, or idea, of a paraga

9 .A supporting detail sentence is........

a. a series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.
b. signal words that help organize a paragraph, using time orderor listing order.
c. reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.
d. a way to conclude the paragraph so the reader knows what the paragraph was about.

10 .Choose the best topic sentence:

............On the contrary of some species of dogs, they do not need a lot of exercise every day. Crowds and loud noises do not make them nervous. They do not mind being alone for hours. Above all this,

they are known to be patient and loving with children. If you are a city- dweller, I recommend this breed of dog.

a. Bulldogs are a good choice of dog for people who live in cities.
b. Every family should have a dog. c. Not all dogs are happy living in the city.
d. All species of dogs are pretty much alike - they're all the same.

11 .Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct topic sentence.

Malaysians spend more than S50 million a year to buy imported fruits. Much of this money can be kept in the country if Malaysians consume more local fruits of which there are more than twenty varieties. Except for durians, mangoes and rambutans, Malaysians generally like imported fruits.

a. Malaysians spend more than $50 million a year to buy imported fruits.
b. Much of this money can be kept in the country if Malaysians consume more local fruits olf which there are more than twenty varieties.
c. Except for durians, mangoes and rambutans, Malaysians generally like imported fruits,
d. None of the above

12.Choose the best topic sentence:

……….. He always takes the time to listen to the details of of my complaints. When I was in the hospital, he came to visit me . He always makes sure I get the medication I need. Several of my friends now go to see him, and they like him as much as I do!
a. I love my father. b. Seeing a doctor has become very expensive.
c. I am very happy with my doctor. d. It is hard to find a good doctor.

13 .Choose the supporting sentence(s) for this topic sentence:

I have to look for another job.
a. I am lucky that I still have a job. b. The commute is very long
c. As we now have another child, my salary isn't enough for our family
d. b &c

14 .Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct topic sentence.

The way a bird flies often shows what it is doing. When it is flying to warmer places for winter, it flies straight. When it is catching insects, it moves about in many directions.
a. The way a bird flies often shows what it is doing.
b. When it is flying to warmer places for winter, it flies straight.
c. When it is catching insects, it moves about in many directions.
d. None of the above.

15 .Choose the supporting sentence(s) for this topic sentence:

Parents should not allow young children to cross this busy road on their own.
a. Cars are always speeding down that avenue.
b. Last year, two children were injured while crossing that street.
c. There are many good restaurants on that street.
d. a &b

16 .Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct topic sentence.

Heavy rain stops many of our activities. Games, sports, picnics and other outdoor activities are interrupted by rain. Heavy rain also prevents fishermen from going out to sea.
a. Games, sports, picnics and other outdoor activities are interrupted by rain.
b. Heavy rain also prevents fishermen from going out to sea.
c. Heavy rain stops many of our activities. d. None of the above.

17 .Choose the supporting sentence(s) for this topic sentence

Most students need to learn good ways to study.
a. Sometimes cheating homework in a group can be helpful.
b. Studying instead of sleeping does n 't help learning or test scores
C. Making friends is important to happiness and success.
d Many high-paying jobs require a university degree

18 .An essay is…...........

a. a series of sentences about one main topic.
b. a series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.

C. the sentence that expresses the main point, or idea, of a paragraph
d. an excellent way to get a lot of information down on paper.

19 .How many paragraphs should you have in your essay?

a. Two paragraphs are enough for being called an essay.
b. At least four paragraphs must be there. C. At least five paragraphs are required for an essay.
d. It doesn't really matter how many paragraphs are there

20 .What is the first paragraph of an essay called?

a. Conclusion b. Body Paragraphs c. Introduction d. Exposition

21 What is the last paragraph of an essay called?

a. Introduction b. Thesis Statement c. Body Paragraphs d. Conclusion

22 .What are the middle paragraphs of an essay called?

a. Body Paragraphs b. Conclusions c. Introductions d. Topic Sentences

23 .How do you separate paragraphs?

a. A space b. An indent c. You don't separate paragraphs.
d. There is only supposed to be one paragraph.

24 The introductory paragraph has three parts. Which of the following is NOT part of the introductory paragraph?

a. thesis b. direct quote c. background d. hook

25 What is the main idea of an essay called?

a. citation b. topic sentence C. introduction d. thesis

26 .What are the parts of a paragraph?

a. topic sentence, background sentences, thesis b. hook, background sentences, thesis
c. topic sentence, supporting sentences, closing sentence
d. hook, background sentences, closing sentence

27 .To. is to rewrite another writer's words and ideas into your own words.

a. paraphrase b. summarise c. include d.conclade

28.When you think that the words of the other writer are too difficult, you........them.

a. paraphrase b. summarise c. include d conclude

29 .How would you plan to link the paragraphs to each other in an essay writing?'

a. I write a lot of ideas in each paragraph.
b. By making sure that each paragraph links to the introduction.
c. By stating different key points in each paragraph
d. By making sure that each paragraph links to the conclusion.

30 .What is the most effective way of trying to use the linking words in essay writing?

a. Overusing transition words and expressions that are simple
b. Using transition words and expressions between each sentence.
c. Leaning only a few linking words and phrases to use.
d. Leaning a lot of transition words and phrases to use.

31 .Which one of these points do you include in an introduction?

a. Introduce topic areas in one or two sentences.
b. Final results. c. Evidence. d. Moral

32 .Which one of these points is included in the body of an essay?

a. Final results. b. Summary of the topic c. Thesis statement
d. A topic sentence in each paragraph that states the main idea

33 .What does a conclusion include?

a. Summarizing your major points b. Describing the topic
c. The positive and the negative points d. The descriptive points

34 .What do you need to include in a conclusion?

a. Introduce new details b. New ideas c. The thesis statement
d. Restating the thesis statement

35 .The first sentence of your introductory paragraph is called thne

a. concrete detail b. thesis c. conclusion d. attention grabber (hook)

36 .You should include............ throughout your essay

a. transition words b. paragraphs c. theses d. closings

37 .The first sentence of the conclusion paragraph should.........

a. include a quote b. grab your readers attention
C. restate your thesis d. summarize your body paragraphs

38 .Your attention grabber (hook) should

a. state your thesis b. make your reader become involved in the essay
c. summarize what you will be writing about d. warn your reader from the essay

39 .Thesis statements represent the main idea of the........

a. first paragraph b. body c.conclusion d.essay

40 .A useful technique for persuasive writing is...................

a. element of surprise b. poor writing c. creativity d. emotional appeals

41 .A. ....is some sort of a story.

a. Descriptive b. Expository c. Narrative d. persuasive

42 ....writing is intended to influence others

a. descriptive b. expository c. Narrative d. persuasive

43.The purpose of a........ essay is to use vivid details to give the reader a mental image of a person, place, thing. event, or idea.

a. descriptive b. expository c. Narrative d. persuasive

44 .Which of these is not a characteristic of a good essay?

a. Formal style b Brevity c. Personal touch d Fakeness

45 .Which of these should be avoided in a good essay?

a. Formal words b. Slang c. Unity d. Brevity

46 .Which of these is not a type of essay?

a. Personal essay b. Narrative essay
c. Descriptive essay d. Argumentative essay

47 .Which of these essays tells a story?

a. Argumentative essays b. Descriptive essays
d. Narrative essays d. Reflective essays

48............. .must be avoided in a summary.

a. Facts b. Ideas c. Repetitions d. Verbs

49. It is recommended that you write the............. paragraph last.

a. introduction b. thesis c. body d. conclusion

50 .What is the first thing you should do when needing to write an essay?

a. A promise. b. Choose a topic. c.A decision. d. No mistakes.

51 .You should first write the.............. of your essay.

a. moral b. sentence c. body d. conclusion

52.An essay is............................

a. a type of writing that has too many paragraphs b. a song with a story
C. a poem that has many stanzas d. a type of writing that requires research

53 .The introductory paragraph of an essay requires................

a. The topic, thesis, and main idea b. The supporting details
c. The reason for the essay, the topic, and thesis d. a and b

54 .After you write the main idea of paragraphs,...............

a. include the thesis to remind the reader.
b. make sure the supporting details are shown through the main idea
c. use opinion to show why your thesis is right.
d. include supporting details with examples and specific details.

5 .The conclusion of an essay should...........................

a include last minute ideas and thoughts for the future.
b. have a restatement of the thesis and thoughts for the future
c. be a recap of the whole essay d. be only two sentences